MAILS.-We learn that the down train of cars ran off the track yesterday, the other side of Bowling Green. Of course we had no mail last night.

#### Our Aim.

We say once for all to Correspondents that our columns cannot be used as channels for mere personal warfare. We came here with no private spleen to gratular government, and from this high aim we cannot, will not, must not be diverted. We have no feeling of vindictiveness towards one rebel in Tennessee, but rather an ardent wish that there should be a universal return of all who have gone astray, to the true path of national happiness and glory-the broad and long-travelled path of the Constitution. Our mission is one of love and reconciliation towards the great mass of the people who will act right if enlightened. True, this very sympathy for the mass sternly demands that the hand of justice fall heavily on the heads of "intelligent and conscious traitors," who have sought deliberately the ruin of a trusting people. But except for these we have no bitter rebuke or punishment Friends, let us all be animated with the spirit of love whose electric influence will soon bind "the hearts of millions 'till they beat as one!"

## Enlargement,

We earnestly request our friends to run our subscription list up as soon as possible to a high number. Our newspresent size. It is entirely too cramped and limited at present. We wish the public to have a journal in every respect worthy of Nashville, and one that will compare favorably in appearance with any city journal. Friends, if you feel a desire to see our influence increased, provide us the means liberally, without delay, to publish a good-looking newspaper, and we will give you in return as loyal and faithful a journal as is published in the nation. Go to work country at all hazards, and by the most everywhere and raise clubs. The Union, startling measures, and it would be neceseverywhere and raise clubs. The Union. recollect, is a permanent institution.

# Activity in Cotton.

There is great briskness in the cotton market at present at this point. Loads are constantly passing through the city on their way to the river. One boat day before yesterday left with some two hundred bales. Buyers are scouring the country in all directions as far as the protection of the Federal lines extend, and sometimes even further. The planters are acting like men of practical sense, and are quick to trade. Good middling readily brings 16 and 17 cents in specie or U. S. Treasury Notes, and 22 and 25 in current Tennessee paper. There is no holding back on the part of the planters. They all fully appreciate the immense benefits which reviving trade will scatter over an almost bankrupt country. One thing has forced itself upon the minds of those even who were unwilling at first to admit the fact-interference with private property which has not been included in the rebellion will not be made by Federal troops. All parties now feel secure in this respect. The Surveyor of this port has kindly consented to furnish us with the amount of bales shipped here. Our editorial triends abroad may hail this as | ter a certain time on reaching a certain age .a sign of reviving commerce in Nashville.

The administration of Col. MATTHEWS Provost Marshal of this city, meets with universal admiration. Everything goes on like clockwork, no one is molested, no outbreak is committed, no uproar is ever heard. Contrast with this quietude the outrageous licentiousness and orgies of the rebel army stationed here, as recorded in the Nashville Gazette of January 16, 1862. We need not add that the picture is far too dimly colored :

"We have noticed on several occasions, a disposition on the part of a few of the soldiers on furlough here to become riotons and disorderly. We have refrained from mentioning the subject heretofore, knowing that it is natural for soldiers, who for the time being are relieved from strict military discipline, to become under the influence of liquor. So far they are excusable, but when they go so far as to draw their pistols, and knives, and flourish them over the heads of quiet and peaceable citizens, and otherwise act disorderly upon our streets and in the presence of ladies. They forget their calling, disgrace the uniform they wear, and degerve to be cashidred.

## Education and Confederation,

Reverend Doctors McFerrin and Summers, of the Southern Methodist Publish-Confederate Primer for little children .the wisest man, and General Price the all creation ! strongest, and Floyd and Pillow the fleetest. What a touching sight it must have been to see a Confederate pedagogue sitting in a Confederate chair in a Contederate school-house, listening to little urchins spelling in Dr. McFerrin's Confederate primer, distributing Confederate ify, no personal wrong to avenge, but to merit tickets, or flourishing a Confederate aid in restoring law and order and pop- | ferule around Confederate knuckles, noddles and posteriors. Why, what boy who had such a course of instruction twelve months could keep his hands out of other people's pockets ?

HON. W. H. POLK passed through this place, a few days ago, on his return home from Washington. He expressed, we learn, firm confidence in the ability of the Federal Government to go triumphantly through the rebellion and restore the Union in all its parts. The Administration are resolute, calm and perfectly confident. Mr. Polk is indeed one of the heroic spirits of this State. The fire of persecution, insult and tyranny has raged around him, but armed in the panoply of patriotism he has laughed the minions of Jeff. Davis to scorn. Though bound by the dearest ties of nature to many in the rebel cause he sacrificed, without hesitation, everything upon the altar of his county. With him indeed the Union was everything and self, wealth, and private ambition nothing in this great struggle of all time between popular government and an ambitious oligarch. Alas that so few like him possessed the sublime moral heroism to paper ought to be at least double its emerge their love of section and self in the holy love of country! Had all who bear the honored name of Polk been true like him, how many tears and how much priceless blood had been spared this day to Tennessee!

> Something Startling .- In the course of a recent debate in the Rebel Congress, Mr. Boyce took part, and in the course of it objected to high salaries:

"This Congress (said Mr. B.) will have devolved upon it a great mission. It may be, that in the progress of this revolution, they may be compelled to save the should be attended to at once. sary, in order to do that, that they should have the confidence of the people, and hat would give that more fully than disinterestedness in regard to money matters? He feared, if they increased here and elsewhere in the South, are sowing their salaries, that they would diminish that influence which it would be necessary for them to have in order to work out this great mission.'

Mr. Boyce Is from the Kingdom of South Carolina, and speaks by authority. The country will be curious to know what is this startling measure which he to adopt. It can't be war, for they have adopted that. It can't be begging foreign help, they have adopted that. It can't be burning their crops, they have adopted that. It can't be the infamous conscription act, they have adopted that. Then what can it be? We have no doubt in the world that this startling measure is the very proposition which a Paris newspaper recently stated had been made by the three Confederate Commissioners, Council, is a living witness against the loyal-Yancey, Rost and Manu, in secret conference to the English Government, to- ville. Let the traitors seek among their wit: That, on the recognition of the awa worshippers at the sbrine of Jeff. Davis, Southern Confederacy by England, they would allow her, in return, free trade absolutely for fifty years, and would pass an act emancipating all slaves born af-Rebel desperation is perfectly ready for this. We have not a shadow of doubt that, rather than incur the certainty of eternal disgrace, confiscation, exile, or hanging, the rebel leaders of this damnable conspiracy against the liberties of female, bond and tree, to perish in the thatflames. They have no hope for themselves, and why should they care for others, especially the "mudsills" who fight their battles? Would that the deluded masses of the revolted States would arouse to a vivid sense of the awful danger, the black and yawning gulf liable to duty shall take an oath to supof destruction, to which their devilish leaders are dragging them. Men of the South! in the name of humanity we conjure you, fly for salvation to the all-conquering banner of the Union!

Hon. EMMERSON ETHERIDGE SAYS one of the rebel officers among the "Number Ten" prisoners, with whom he conversed at Cairo, informed him that there was not a single slave-owner in his to take the oath in forty days, or leave whole regiment.

## An Eclipse,

The Confederate Almanac for 1862, published by Rev. Doctor Summers at and consistent clergy of all denominaing House, were so rampant in the rebel the Southern Methodist Publishing tions, but precious little for the other cause last winter that they published a House, announces an "eclipse of the Sun wielble over the Confederate States!" And Their idea of a perfect system of human now, oh gifted spiritual prognosticator of every day by their political declamainstruction embraced education, flagella- celestial Mysteries, vouchsafe to antion, and Confederation. They wrote nounce that there will be a total eclipse of little verses, telling that Jeff. Davis was the Confederate States shortly, wieble over

> We believe that all right-minded persons will cordially endorse the views of our correspondent, F. Y. C., on the subject of employing loyal teachers. It is nothing short of an outrage on common sense and the high behests of loyalty to countenance and tolerate a female rebel teacher one day in a school-room. No woman is too good to be a patriot, and story. The only witness we will introno woman is to be allowed the privilege of teaching treason to the Government Advocate, their own paper, during the which protects her. We say, in behalf of the children of the Commonwealth, who must be in future days either polluted with rebellion or aderned with patriotism, let the City Council enforce the oath on all our teachers rigidly. The more decidedly and firmly we take our position and hold it, the sooner our cause will triumph. We lose every moment that we try to compromise any of our principles. This is no time for compromise. We want prompt, enlightened, and fearless action.

### For the Nashville Union.

NASHVILLE, April 19. Mr. Editor: I have read with considerable interest the article in your paper touching the propriety of testing the loyalty of the teachers in our Public Schools. If the City Council bad passed a resolution requiring the female teachers to take the oath of alleglance, instead of the male teachers, I would not have been astonished. That they should have reversed this proposition, has fitled the minds of loyal citizens with amazement and disappointment. The influence of teachers over the children committed to their charge is almost boundless, and the influence is exerted especially by female teachers in Nashville to impress upon the minds of the children that loyalty is a crime, and that allegiance to the bastard Government of Jeff. Davis is a religious duty. These seductive and treasonable doctrines have more influence with the children when they emanate from female teachers, and it is therefore of the highest importance that this matter

We are endeavoring to purify the stream, and yet neglect to watch those who are poisoning it at its source. While the armies of the Union are cutting up the rebellion, the deadly seeds of future insurrections in the gentle hearts of the children. Wherever the old flag waves, it should protect the children-the future men and women of this Commonwealth-from the deadly teachings of those who are endeavoring to destroy the only free government under Heaven. De pend upon it -- the only cure for the cancer says the rebel leaders may be compelled is the knife, and if our Generals trifle with this plague spot of treason, it will spread, nutll its poison is diffused throughout the body politic.

The attention of the City Fathers is earneatly invited to the discussion of this proposition: By what semblance of right or fair dealing, can they employ subordinates in any Department of the City Govesnment, who do not recognize the supremacy of the United States? Every rebel who is sided or comforted by employment from the City ty of the Municipal Government of Nashthat support, which, under the circumstances, should be withheld from them by loyal Yours, truly, F. Y. C.

# OATHS.

We are not able to say just now whether all loyal men were forced to take the oath by the rebels, at one time, in this place, but we do know that a bill to that effect passed the rebel City Council the people, would doom every inhabitant here. The report of the proceedings of of the South, black and white, male and that body for December 27, 1861, show

> Mr. McCann infroduced a bill to guard and protect the property of the city and citizens. The bill provides for the protection of the city by making all persons between the ages of 17 and 45 special policemen, with a Captain and two Lieutenants in each ward. All persons thus port the Southern Confederacy, and shall discharge the doties specified in the bill under certain pains and penalties .--Passed first reading, and referred.

If this oath was not administered, it is clear that the emission to do so was the result of policy. Indeed, by Jeff. Davis' proclamation, all persons were required the Confederacy.,

We have an exalted regard for pious seel. Thousands of the clergy, North and South, are profaning their pulpits tions. The coolest piece of priestly impudence that we have met with for some time is now before us in the shape of an application to Secretary Seward by the Southern Methodist Publishing House located here, for a permit to ship goods. This house informs the Secretary that it is an "exclusively charitable and elymosenary concern," and that "all its publications are wholly of a religious character." The petitioners, therefore, beg permission to ship goods. Now, let us examine whether these men tell a true duce shall be the Methodist Christion prevalence of the rebellion. And it would be hard to find a more pestilent rebel sheet in all Dixie. It ceased to be a Christian advocate, and became a Dixie advocate, and a stupid one at that. It published stupid Dixie editorials, stupid Dixie letters, and still stupider Dixie doggerel verses. The D. D.'s after the names of its apostate editors stood for Doctors of Dixie. The editors got out a Confederate Almanac, according to which the sun did not rise, nor the winds blow, nor the moon shine, nor the rains fall in any land but Dixie. They also published a Confederate Primer for the benefit of little dirty-faced Dixie boys. Mr. East, our excellent Secretary of State, has sent on samples of this trash to Washington, and the Reverends may have to wait for their permits until their Dixie fever is abated. But who would have thought that these men would be begging favors of the Lincoln Government, as they used to call it?

# INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

I am so overwhelmed with incidents of the battle that it puzzles me to select the most interesting. I will give you a few by way of variety:

A member of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in the rear. Yet he was uninjured.

Gen, Buell had a borse shot from under him, and several shells exploded near him and Gen. McCook without injuring either. The color-sergeant of one of the regiments was shot down, receiving five balls in less

than a minute. The standard was immediately seized by a youth about nineteen years of age, who, amid a perfect shower of balls, rushed about eighty yards ahead of root and branch, the teachers of the schools | the regiment, and waved the flag defiantly at the Rebels. His clothes were torn with bullets, but he escaped unburt. I endeavored to get his name and failed, but I learn he will be mentioned in the official reports. One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, shot down. By consent, a private assumed command, and conducted them

handsomely through the fight. Among the wounded Rebels was a youth from Alabama. Both of his legs were shat-tered. During the battle he asked for water and was supplied. He then said:

"This is my mother's fault. I did not want to fight against the Union, but she called me a coward and forced me to enlist." He gave the National soldler a ring and equested him to send it to his mother, and to say to ber that he died a brave boy, but his country. What will be the pangs of that

mother's beart when she receives this meaeage? There were few Colonels who were not struck with balls. One of the most remark able escapes was that of Col. Mnngen, of Oh o. His horse's mane was nearly cut away with bailets, and several passed through his clothing, but he was not even scratched. The Rebel sharp-hooters nimed one, who shouted "Hurrah for Hell."constantly at our officers of all ranks. Some of the regiments, have scarcely an officer on duty, but have plenty of good material in

the ranks to fill all vacanche A National and a Rebel soldier were found dead, side by side with hands clasped. It is Surposed, that they fell near each other. mortally wounded, and making friends died

The killed and wounded in the Second Kentucky were all shot within five minutes. The experience of the regiment in Western Virginia enabled them to dodge balls, shell and bullets, while for several hours they were pr tecting a battery, and during that time not a man was wounded. They charged, however, in the face of a heavy fire, and It was during that charge they suffered. It's "hully" regiment.

One young Ohio volunteer who had been recently wounded, and died before picked up, was found with the ministure of a young lady friend to his ligs. His comrades state that he had an idea be would he killed, and was several times seen looking at the daguerreotype while the regiment was in re-

BRECKINGIDGE AND ROSSEAU .- These offi cers freely denounced Brecklaridge as a oward. They stated that the whole army was disgusted with him. His brigade was Monday's battle, and at no time would Breckinridge venture within range of our guns, but, keeping at a safe distance, dispatched all his commands by his aids. Hy a singular chance, too, his whole br gade was pitted against, the Louisville Legion, be first corps of Union troops formed in Kentucky, and a portion of Rossau's brigide. It will be remembered that when Kenncky was wavering in her position the gal ant Bosse's commesced recruiting soldiers or the Union in Locisville.

Brackfordge was then playing the snesking trainer in the Senate of the United States, a d he was bitterly denunciatory of Rous-

## Priestly Impudence.

reau. Both have expressed a desire to meet each other on the field, and the only earthly wish of Breckinridge's brigade was to meet the galllant Louisville legion. Their desire was gratified Monday, and the longlooked for contest came off. The contrast between the two Generals was striking. Rousseau, the soul of honor and chivalry, rode down his line, amid showers of bullets and balls, urging his brave boys to follow him to victory or death. His tall, soldierly form was a splendid target, but the roar of the battle and the conflict of arms nerved his gallant soul to the highest pitch of hero-

In the hotest of the fight appeared Rousschu, waving his sword, and crying, "Oo, my gallant lada." But Brecklaridge, the ebel, sent forward his command, and, coward and traitor as bo is, quaited and trembled before the roar of artillery. The conthe Louisville Legion was short. Toe Le gion advanced steadily, and three times drove their opponents to new positions, thinning their ranks by every fire. Run ping out of ammunition, their place was supplied, and when they again returned to the contest Breckinridge's brigade was non

BARBARITY OF THE REBEIS TOWARD THE

WOUNDED. There are some shocking incidents relative to the wounded. The Rebeis, it will be remembered, took possession of a portion of the Federal camp on Sunday-ac'uslly sleeping, on Sunday night, in the texts of several of our regiments. Most of our wounded who fell outside of the line occupied by them on Sunday night, fell into their hands. They a lowed the helpless to lie there -- not even allowing the National surgeons taken prisoners to attend to them. Our poor fellows lay there until the ground was retaken on Monday. Some were found who bad crawled to water, and there died. Some inhuman barbarities were also practiced upon the dead, some of whom were stripped, and in one instance at least, the body was mutilated In the most vulgar and blackgoard style! Many were found on which the buge Mississippi Bowie knives had been used after

Many of the wounded Secessionists died before they were found after the battle. One party of some forty men were found in a ravine, where they had crawled to obtain water, and some died with their beads in the brooks. Another party was found cless to the Corinth road, partially consumed by fire. It seems that they had been placed probably for shelter, in a-pile of brush, and then deserted. Our shells set fire to the brush heap, and two days after the battle their crisped bodies were found. SHILOH CHURCH,

I visited to-day the Shiloh Church from which the battle takes its name. It is an unfinished log structure with a shingle root. The good people of this locality about a year ago, took a notion to serve God and keep the Sabbath, but before sufficient money was raised to complete the rustic temple of worship, they changed their notion. The house, which is a very small one, was rooted. but not "chinked," and only partially floored, but in warm weather meetings were held in it. The exterior of the building is now adorned with numerous bullet marks, some of which penetrate deep into the logs.

The building was used, after the battle, as a hospital for the wounded rebels. When I was there, all had ben removed to the steamboats but two. One of these, a Tennessean, was wounded in the leg, and was quite talkative. He said he came up with the reinforcements Sunday night, and was wounded early on Monday. He was of the opinion that the rebel cause had "gone up." The other prisoner had received a bullet

in the back of his head, and was insensible He raved much, fore the dressing from his wound and the clothing from his body. He was quite young, and ere this is dead. P So much for Shiloh Church, which small and rude as it is, will bereatter be looked upon with interest,

02 In the town of -, in Wisconsin, lives a busy little shoemaker, who, at sundry times, officiates as preacher. In order to save little expense of printing, it was his custom to write his notice of preaching, Here is one of the latest: "There will be preaching in the pines next Sunday afternoon, on the subjectregretting that he had taken up arms against All who do not believe will be damned at 3 o'clock."

> The Louisville Journal says as the steamboat Fitzburg came up the river with prisoners last Saturday, on nearing West Point, "all the prisoners eried "Hurrah for the Union," except There seems to be but two parties now -one for hell and the other for the

> FOR RENT.-A beautiful little place in the country, two miles from the city, on the Dickerson Turnpike, (a branch of the White Creek Turnpike,) having 10 acres of land, and a fine and never-failing well on the place. Would rent for the balance of this year very cheap. Rent is no object. Apply to

Messrs, Cockell & Hall, apri0-3t Public Square.

#### WANTED TO RENT. A. PURNISHED BOUSE, for a small family set by in a good neighborhood. Apply

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

# SALT AGENCY.

THE SUR CRIBER has opened a GENERAL EXCY AGEN Y in this city, at the trid stand of M. S. ber, on Ma ket Effect, and will be giad to fure ab for par funds of Hanks of Tennessee, and will keep a large stock constantly on hand of both large and

DO FA POES -A small lot as the U. S. HAKERY FLOUR-For sale by the pound or barrel. U. S. BAKERY.

SERBAD-The best in the world: Families arinvited to try it -- in small and targe quantities ways on hand I' & BARSEY CHICKENS, BUTTER AND EGGS,

## GROWTH OF 1861

PRESH SUPPLIES of these most reliable Scape received by the subscriber, Agent for their sa LANDRETH'S REGISTER AND ALMANAC for the ution, grazm, by

MARKET STREET, ARKET STREET, RED CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS SEED, WHITE CLOVER SEED, HERDS GRASS SEED, MIXED BIRD SEED, OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

TOURTHUR WITH PAINTS, VARNISHES STONE WARE, &c.,

T. WELLS, SIGN OF THE MAN AND MORTAR. Un Market St., opposite Union, Nathville.

## Election Notice.

accordance with law in such cases, made and vides, I will open and bold an election on the should be used by being the 22d day of May next, for Judg of the Criminal, Circut, and Chancery Courts, in the pointed, and are hereby required to act as Judge Clerks, and Receivers of votes at said election, in the arious wards and districts, as follows, to wit :

FIRT DINTRIOT.

18T WARD.—Actor Young, John Coltart and John Hooper, Judgest Charles Sayers and John Engles,

Hooper, Judges; Charles Sayers and John Engles, Clerks; Win. Funsion, Receiver. 2nd Warn.—Geo Coleman, Wm. Townsend and W. P. Downs, Judges; B. Douglas, Jr., and Wm. H. Ervin, Clerks; G. S. Thomas, Receiver. Jan Warn.—Andrew Anderson, G. W. Darden and Lowis Lanier Judges; Benjamin Weller, Jr., and Richard Forbes, Clerks, John Reddick, Receiver. 4m Warn.—Milton Cockrell, R. L. Crenshaw and Lowis Huff. Judges; J. T. Brown and Robert Patter.

478 WARD — Milton Cockreil, R. L. Grenshaw and Lewis Huff, Judges; J. T. Brown and Robert Patter-son, Clerks; Jo E. Ryau, Receiver, 5th Ward—J. P. Coleman, W. H. Clemons and Wm. S. Cheatham, Judges; John Coleman and Robt, Luck, Clerks; W. C. Loitin, Receiver, 6vn Warn — Van Baugh, Heory Frith and Joseph Francis, Judges; James Morris and B. G. Weods, Cherks; A. W. Pyle; Receiver, 7th Ward—Ambrose Owen, F. O. Hurt and JSin-kard, Judg s; Wm. Dale and E. F. Corbitt, Clerks; N. ard, Judg s; Wm. Dale and E. F. Corbitt; Clerks; N.

TH Ward.—Ambrose Owen, F. O. Hurt and J.Sin-kard, Judg s, Wm. Dale and E. F. Corbitt; Clerks; N. P. Corbitt, Receiver

8th Ward.—Frank Harmon, Wm. Fanborn and Jno.
M. Burk, Judges; A. P. Skipwith and John Mckwan,
Clerks; Hugh Carroll, Roceiver.

SECOND DESTRICT.—Horatio Hite, Dr. Hoggatt and
Edward Whitworth, Judges; J. L. Dorch, Thompson
Higgins, Clerks; John Allen, Receiver.

Thism Destrict.—H. Brent, J. T. Pugh and J. Whitworth Judges; L. Charlton and John Old, Gerks; B.
Y. Wheeler, Receiver.

Fourard District.—J. Wright, Sr. B. Gleaves and W.
C. Dedson, Judges, Isaac Wright and F. Newton Binkloy, Clerks; Edjan Creel, Roceiver.

Sevent Destrict.—J. W. St. Turner, J. Guthric and J.
Holloway, Judges; L. B. Bigley and H. Whutti,
Clerks; J. Thompson, R. celver.

Savestu Destrict.—J. L. Baker, Sr., Charleton and
E. B. Bigley, Judges; L. B. Bigley and N. Whiteman,
Clarks; J. W. Bigley, Receiver.

Enturn Destrict.—G. W. Spain, Floyed H. Owen
and P. S. Waller, Judges; B. F. Ramsey, and W. T.
Hult, Clerks; W. Kenney, Receiver.

NINTH DESTRICT.—F. B. Rains, Thomas B. Johnson
and W. T. Moore, Judges; Wm Whitsett and James T.
Patterson, Clarks; W. W. Lyle, Receiver.

TENTH DESTRICT.—H. G. Scales, G. B. Gunfer and WJ
Simpson, Judges; Conrad Pyles and B. Gilbert, Clerks;
Jas. H. Young, Receiver.

ELEVINTH DESTRICT.—Wm. Edmiston, W. P. Turner
and John Johns, Judges, H. C. W. O'Neill and Wm.
Morgan, Clerks; John B. Murrey, Receiver.

Twittera Destrict.—B. R. Davidson, W. E. Watkins
and Jersey Jordan, Judges; H. C. Davidson and Wm.
pordan Clerks; W. Davidson, Receiver.

ordan Clorks, W. Davidson, Receiver THIRTHENNI DISTRICT.—ftr. J. Hudson, Sain'l Wat

kins and Carroll Gower, Judges: MacCabler and Peter Helt, Clerks; S. Chandler, Receiver. FOURTHEAST DESTROY—J. L. Green, Thes. Allicon and W. T. Green, Judges; T. R. Lovell and J. L. Dilla hunty. Clerks: George Bryant, Receiver. FIFTERSYN DISTRICT. -Church Anderson, T. M. Paterson and John Bush, Judges: John Cerly and B. F

FRYERAYR DISTRICT.—Church Anderson, T. M. Palterson and John Bush, Judges: John Cerly and B. F. Myors, Clerke; Gauge Hainlott, Receiver.

SEXTRENTH DISTRICT.—T. P. Page, J. Wright and E. Hamilton, Sr., Judges; W. L. Begrariy and T. Yhorthen, Clerke; E. B. Hambett, receiver.

SEVENSESSIN DISTRICT.—J. B. Davis, T. A. St. and J. B. Canthell, Judges; Shin Norris and Resymblerarias, Clerke; E. B. Hambett, receiver.

SEVENSESSIN DISTRICT.—B. Garnthers, A. C. White and J. B. Canthell, Judges; Shin Norris and Resymblerarias, Clerke; Litton, Judges; P. Maxey and J. Stall, Clorke; and J. S. Kussell, Receiver.

Ninetecnth Instruct.—W. B. Hadson, John Taylor, and Geo. A. Nelson, Jusges: Richard Serings and D. S. Graves, Clerke; H. Perry, Receiver.

Twontieth District.—G. W. Hakemerre; Wm. Luton and Jas S. Hitt, Judges; J. C. Byrn and J. N. Gresswy, Clerke; B. Smiley, Receiver.

Twonty first District.—T. T. Sannders, W. B. Ewing and Geo. Mizall, Judges: D. P. Lanier and Q. C. Payer Clerke; David Lanner, Rocciver.

Twonty-Second District.—W. P. Bowers, A. T. Shaw and G. A. Webber, Judges: James Webber and J. O. Ewing, Clerke; Wm. Shaw, Receiver.

Twonty-third District.—B. Abernathy, B. Prake and Thus. Bysor, Judges; W. T. Watson and H. C. Drake, Cerke; W. B. Young, Receiver.

Twonty-fitth District.—F. G. Earthman, G. Lanier and E. B. Garrett, Judges: Paul Dismukes and W. A. Kutshi, Cirke; and A. G. Garrett, Receiver.

Twonty-Fitth District.—Mat Anderson, W. R. Hyde and Geo. Burnb. Luton.

Twonty Fifth District—Mat Anderson, W. R. Hyde and Geo. Burch, Judgts, James Simphins and J. P. Hops, Clerk; Wm. Curies, Secretor. Jan. M. HINTON, Sheriff of April 23-8t Davidson County

# Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 21st, 1862, a neg o we-man, who mays her name is LUCINDA; and be-longs to Wm. Donelson, of Davidson county. To said woman is about 23 or 30 years old; dark cor-color. The awner is requisited come forward, and prove preparty, and pay charges, as the law directs JAMES M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jaffer of D. C.

# O' Davidson county, April 21st, 1862, a negro man named Randall, who says he belongs to Josiah McCiane, of Lebanon Term. The said map is

Committed to Jail

about 51 years old, small scar under left eye, 527, 10 inches high, weight about 102 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, and prove property, ond pay charges, as the law directs.

JAMES M. HINTON,
April 25-3: Sheriff and Jaffor, of D. C.

# Committed to Jail

Of Davids a county, April 21st, 1862 a negro man, manned Jim, Who says be belongs to Josiah McCone, of Labanes, Tenn. The said man is aged about 27 years, weight lob pennis, 5 fest 19 inches high, large mouth, one tooks out in tront, sear on right side of face, also, one sear near right corner of right eye brow. The owner is r quested to come forward prove proverty, and pay charges, as the law direct JAMES M. HINTON. Sheriff and Jaffor, D. C.

# Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 21st, 1862;a negro man U who says the same is Law is, and belongs to it such Matiano, of Lebanon, Tenn. The said man is fast, 10 indices bigh, about 42 years old, black and heavy sett. The owner is requisited to cover forward, April 23-31 Sheriff and January Charges, as the law directs

January M. Hinton,
Sheriff and January C. C.

# Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, April 21st. 1402, a negro womind, who says her name is MABINDA, and belengt to Win. C. Brown, of Favidson county, aged
minds if years of lest, a inches high, copper color, aThe name is a requested to come toward, prove inparty and pay charges, as the law directs.

JAMES M. HINTON,
Sheriff and Jailor, B. C. 3